

FOUGHT DUEL IN THE AIR

German and British Aviators Engage in Struggle Which Results in Destruction of One Participant.

A thrilling spectacle took place the other day on the French frontier when a German aeroplane passed overhead spying out the land. First there was a rapid fire of the anti-aircraft guns, and though the white puffs of the shells seemed to encircle it, they appeared to be doing no harm. Then the German aviator caught sight of a British aeroplane and immediately started in hot pursuit of it.

Another British aeroplane which was returning from a scouting tour over the German lines, dropped out of the white clouds, as if by magic. But being above the German plane, its presence was not perceived until it was quite close. Then began a sensational battle. For fear of injuring their own machines, the soldiers stopped the fire from the anti-aircraft guns. Left to themselves, the two crafts circled and recircled round each other, the British aeroplane rushing in sometimes and then darting away again, while the machine guns kept up a rapid firing. Suddenly the German plane dropped with an abrupt, twisting drive. For a thousand feet or more it fell helplessly. Then, as if the aviator had made frantic effort to adjust his levers, the machine straightened out for a second or two.

The British plane followed the German in its fall, in graceful spiral curves, and when it righted, opened renewed fire upon it. A burst of white smoke from the German aeroplane announced the explosion of the petrol tank. The body of the German machine crashed to the earth. Its heavy four-cylinder engine embedded itself in the ground, its wings and body shattered into splinters, and its steel stays bent and twisted, lay scattered about.

BURNING AFTER SIXTY YEARS

Now One Million Dollars Will Be Spent in Endeavor to Put Out Coal Mine Blaze.

Engineers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company are making herculean efforts to extinguish the fire which has been burning for 60 years in a coal mine at Summit Hill, Pa. Seven mine locomotives and three steam shovels are in operation and a large force of men is at work driving deep holes into the earth, into which culm and water are being sluiced.

Millions of gallons of water are being pumped daily into crevices and holes, and the issuance of steam indicates that the fire is burning in spots which had long been considered burned out.

The gigantic effort the company is making to extinguish the fire for all time will probably cost \$1,000,000, but that sum is insignificant when compared with the damage the fire would do if it should spread into the valley and ignite the mammoth veins running throughout the Panther Creek valley. The fire had its origin directly west of Summit Hill and was caused, it is believed, by forest fires. The flames have been gradually spreading westward, and have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of coal.

Give Home the "Once Over."

Now is not too late to look over the house and see what is necessary to repair the ravages of the summer sun and dust. It is a good idea to clean the glass over pictures with a cloth wrung from hot water and dipped in alcohol. Polish them immediately until they are dry and glossy with camellia or tissue paper.

Rub leather chairs with a little fresh milk to prevent cracks in the leather. Do this about once a week. Whiting spread on a damp flannel cloth will remove all spots from painted wood without hurting the surface and without tiring the arm which applies it.

Often when a house has been closed all summer the iron sink becomes rusty. It can be cleaned with mutton tallow. Cover the tallow with quicklime and leave it on over night. The lime and tallow should then be rubbed off with an old sink broom and the sink should then be washed with hot soda water. The lime should not be allowed to touch the hands.

Facts About Concrete.

Tests made in the engineering laboratory of the Sheffield scientific school, Yale university, using 1:2:4 concrete mixtures, with varying percentages of water, showed that concrete with 27 1/2 per cent of water was stronger at the end of 30 days than mixtures in which other percentages had been used. These experiments indicate that, contrary to the general belief, there is a definite limit to the amount of water that should be used and that that limit is considerably lower than the percentage used in a large amount of concrete construction.

Must Have Standard Vocabulary.

Two large manufacturing plants at Bayonne, in New Jersey, which employ an army of workmen of many nationalities, require them to master a standard vocabulary of 600 English words. If, when hired, a man does not know the necessary 600 words, his employers give him, at their own expense, enough time off to learn them. The teaching is done in co-operation with the local board of education. A vocabulary of 600 words is not exactly Shakespearean, but a wayfarer man can do a lot with it at a pinch.

REFUTES THE CANAL THEORY

Member of British Astronomical Association Takes Issue With Scientists Concerning Mars.

According to the report on the 1909 position of Mars, published by the "section for the observation of Mars" of the British Astronomical association, under the direction of E. M. Antoniadi, "the alleged existence of a geometrical network of canals on Mars has received a lasting and unanswerable refutation." Mr. Antoniadi had the advantage of using on Mars the great Meudon refractor, the most powerful telescope in the Old World. In working with smaller instruments he himself had, like other observers, obtained frequent glimpses of narrow, straight lines, but in the Meudon instrument these lines were seen only when the definition was bad and the image of the planet "flaring." With good seeing, a complex natural structure of the so-called "continental" regions of the planet was revealed, a variety of irregular bands and shadings, replacing the sharp, narrow lines drawn by Schiaparelli, Lowell and others. Mr. Antoniadi pronounces the geometrical lines, and also the doubling of the lines, mere optical illusions, and presents a large number of his own drawings side by side with those made of the same regions by Schiaparelli and Lowell, in support of this contention. He notes that the markings which Schiaparelli only glimpsed with his modest 8 1/2-inch refractor were held quite steadily in the 32 1/2-inch refractor at Meudon. —Scientific American.

INDISCRETION COST HIM LIFE

Ambassador "Talked Too Much," and the Result Was Unpleasant for Himself and Others.

In a "History of the Turks," Chalcoyias, a Greek, relates how a fleet of crusaders sailing toward Constantinople in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was becalmed at the entrance of the Hellespont. At that time there was at the court of Athens an ambassador of the king of France, who set out in a galley to visit the chiefs of the fleet. The admiral confided to him that he had been ordered to take Constantinople by surprise. The ambassador spoke of the difficulties and dangers of this passage, as it was between two banks from which ballistae could hurl upon the vessels enormous stones, boiling oil, and, above all, Greek fire. The admiral revealed to him that the governors of the forts would make little resistance, as they had been bribed. The envoy was so pleased that as soon as he had returned to land he had great trouble to hold his tongue. He was heard to prophesy in mysterious words that the famous passage would soon be forced. As there were spies on all sides, the words of the ambassador were soon carried to Constantinople. When the fleet presented itself in the Hellespont the catapults of the Turks manifested great activity. The bribed captains of the forts had been removed and others were in their places. The indiscreet ambassador was recalled to Paris and executed.

The Gurkha's Charge.

That the Indian troops not only respect but love their officers is illustrated in the following humorous story from T. P.'s Journal:

A young English subaltern had just arrived at the front, and his superior officers, who were not at all sure of him, gave an old Hindu soldier of his regiment orders to keep his eye on him. The Indian was very proud of his trust, and looked after the young fellow as if he had been his own son, although he was always perfectly respectful and obedient.

Then, one afternoon, the German across the way started a violent bombardment. Carried away by his feelings, the boy jumped up and exposed himself unnecessarily to their fire. The Gurkha immediately pulled him back, pushed him to the floor of the trench, and sat on him! The young Englishman struggled to rise, but the Gurkha sat tight.

"Not yet, sahib," he cried, "not yet!" And it was not until the colonel gave the order to charge that the conscientious Hindu allowed his prisoner to rise, saluted him respectfully, and charged the enemy trenches at his side.

Treasure Ship Ready.

The staunch old whaler Jeanette is receiving a coat of paint and a powerful engine is being added to her equipment in the Pacific shipyard at Alameda Point, Cal. The Jeanette, for a long time, has lain idle, but now she is going to sail again on a long expedition to the South seas. She will carry adventurers to Cocos island to search for fabulous treasures thought to have been hidden by "Red Jacinto," a pirate chieftain.

The party is to be headed by Capt. James Brown of Portland, Me., and is composed of business men from Springfield, Mo., and Kansas City, who have formed a syndicate to finance the expedition. They will leave Oakland, Cal., in a few days.

Wood Pulp Substitute for Cotton.

A German chemist is working on a process which is expected to make wood pulp available as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high power explosives. The pulp is prepared and made into sheets much the same as in the manufacture of paper. The only difficulties yet remaining arise from the fact that the material contains impurities which make the explosive uncertain and highly dangerous to handle.

WAY TO INCLOSE STAMPS

Improperly Placed in Letter They Are Apt to Be Source of Irritation to the Recipient.

It is actually astonishing the number of persons, even those who are in business, who do not know how properly to inclose a postage stamp in a letter. The stamp is inclosed to bring an immediate reply, and the intention of the writer is good; but many times the wrong way of doing the thing is the cause of no little annoyance at the other end of the line.

When a busy man opens a letter and finds a stamp pasted tightly to the sheet he may be excused if he becomes irritated. The letter is often unanswered, the stamp wasted or the party's time taken up in removing the stamp and applying paste to hold it on the envelope sent containing the reply.

Here is one way to inclose a stamp: Moisten a spot about the size of a pea in the center of the stamp and press it to a blank space on the letter sheet. When the party addressed removes the stamp he can lift it from any edge, and that will cause the center to release instantly without injury to the bit of paper. If one corner is pasted down it often tears in removing, and according to the ruling of the department, the postage stamp is worthless if any portion is torn or cut away.

Another way to inclose a single stamp, or two or three stamps, in fact, is to cut a little slit in the corner of the letter, taking pains that this is not done where it will be folded as the letter is made ready to go in the envelope. If the slits are properly made the stamps can be tucked in and will remain safely in that position.

But for a large number of stamps it is better to put them in a small envelope, which is inclosed in the envelope containing the letter.

EVIDENTLY A HOPELESS CASE

Obstinate Man Determined Not to Admit That the Dictograph Had Helped Him.

A certain young man of Columbus who is so hard of hearing that he oftentimes carries a little dictograph instrument with him to help him follow the conversation of his friends, was among some of his rural relatives last week. There happened to be a farmer in the vicinity who had not heard a word for years. The Columbus man was introduced to him and referred to his little instrument which helped deaf persons, and offered to demonstrate it to him.

"I can't hear through those things. I have tried them all and none of them are any good," he said.

"Put this up to your ear and try it, anyhow," suggested the visitor. The farmer hesitated a while and then put one end of the instrument to his ear. To the surprise of the Columbus man the deaf farmer replied, when asked in a tone hardly above a whisper, "Can you hear what I say?"

"Nope, I can't hear a word. These things don't do me any good."

"Would you acknowledge it if it would help you?" was then asked him in a still lower tone of voice, and the answer came back promptly: "Certainly I would, but I can't hear a word you say."

The Columbus man put the instrument back in his pocket and said to his rural friend, "A hopeless case."—Columbus Dispatch.

Peculiar Customs of Finns.

The Finn is the most highly prized servant in Russia, because, in contrast with the Russian peasant, he will not steal. In Finland, or among Finns, the Russians say, it is never necessary to make use of a lock and key. The Russians and Finns display the same love for getting drunk and for going to church. The peasants of both races are admirably regular in their pursuit of these pleasures. Moreover, the Finn and the Russian are alike superstitious. The head of the new-born child is thrust into the open door of the stove in order that its family's hearth spirit may become acquainted with it. Now and again this introduction has been fatal to the baby. The peasant Finns also believe that the dead member of the family lingers in the household 40 days before taking its final departure.

Origin of Grain as Measure.

The grain, as a measure of weight, has its name from being originally the weight of a grain of wheat. A statute passed in England in 1266 ordained that 32 grains of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear and well dried, should make a pennyweight, 12 of which should make an ounce, while 12 ounces were to make a pound.

The pound, therefore, consisted of 7,680 grains. But several centuries later the pennyweight was divided into 24 grains, which makes the troy pound 5,760 grains. The pennyweight was the exact weight of a silver penny. The standard grain was prescribed by act of parliament in the reign of George IV.

Hazy Ideas.

"I have been promised a job in the forest service," said the politician.

"What are your duties to be?"

"I don't know much about the proposition. I have been told that I was to be sent out to inspect government preserves."

"For what purpose?"

"To see if they comply with the pure food laws, I suppose."

WHY YOU ARE NERVOUS

The nervous system is the alarm system of the human body.

In perfect health we hardly realize that we have a network of nerves, but when health is ebbing, when strength is declining, the same nervous system gives the alarm in headaches, tiredness, dreamful sleep, irritability and unless corrected, leads straight to a breakdown.

To correct nervousness, Scott's Emulsion is exactly what you should take; its rich nutriment gets into the blood and rich blood feeds the tiny nerve-cells while the whole system responds to its refreshing tonic force. It is free from alcohol. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Low Brow and the High.

A citizen whose education had been neglected remonstrated with the next-door neighbor for running his graphophone (or phonograph, according to which way it is revolved) late at night. It disturbed him, he declared. He had to get up some time in the morning, and he had been dazed-slept off. "But, my dear sir," returned the neighbor, who was a very intellectual person, "I play nothing out the classics. They may keep you awake but they cannot disturb you. Instead, they are certain to elevate your taste and give you a deeper appreciation of the higher things of life. And—why, what is the matter?" The first man had been seized by some kind of a spell, which caused him to remark: "Gug-gug!" in a choking voice.

Busy French Port.

The most important French port outside of France is Saigon, which ranks with Roulogne and Bordeaux among the ports of the mother country. It is the natural collecting and distributing center for the great rice-producing delta regions of the Mekong, Donnai, and other rivers, and is the port of transshipment for all the other ports of Indo-China. Saigon is located on the right bank of the Saigon river, about fifty miles from the sea and about ten miles above the point where the river empties into the Donnai, a short coastal river parallel to the Mekong and about one hundred miles east of it.

WOOD'S Prosperity Seeds.

With bright prospects ahead for good prices on Vegetable and all Farm products, our farmers should feel encouraged to plant improved varieties of seeds, so as to increase their crops.

WOOD'S VEGETABLE SEEDS, long known for their superior quality and productivity, have greatly increased in demand and popularity.

WOOD'S GRASS, CLOVER and FARM SEEDS are of tested germination and superior quality. Write for prices.

WOOD'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG gives valuable information about all Seeds for the Farm and Garden. Mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1915.

Eastern Time.

WESTBOUND.

Lv. Lancaster 6:00am—2:20pm

Lv. Port Lawn 6:30am—4:08pm

Lv. Basomville 6:45am—4:28pm

Lv. Richburg 6:55am—4:42pm

Ar. Chester 7:30am—5:25pm

EASTBOUND.

Lv. Chester 8:00am—6:45pm

Lv. Richburg 8:45am—7:27pm

Lv. Basomville 9:00am—7:38pm

Lv. Port Lawn 9:30am—7:55pm

Ar. Lancaster 11:00am—8:25pm

Connections—Chester with Southern, Seaboard and Carolina & North-western Railways.

Port Lawn, with Seaboard Air Line Railways.

Lancaster, with Southern Railway.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carrier of the South.

PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES.

Trains arrive Lancaster from:

No. 118—Yorkville, Rock Hill and intermediate stations 8:31 a. m.

No. 113—Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations 10:05 a. m.

No. 114—Marion, Blacksburg, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Columbia, Kingsville and intermediate stations, 7:41 p. m.

Trains leave Lancaster for:

No. 118—Kingsville, Columbia and intermediate stations, 8:31 a. m.

No. 113—Rock Hill, Blacksburg, Marion, Charlotte and intermediate stations, 10:05 a. m.

No. 114—Kingsville, Columbia and intermediate stations, 1:35 p. m.

No. 117—Rock Hill, Yorkville and intermediate stations, 7:41 p. m.

Schedule figures are published as information only, not guaranteed. For information as to passenger fares etc., call on

Notice of Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, as guardian of Springs Baskins, on the 9th day of January, 1916, make his final return as such guardian, and apply to the probate court of Lancaster county for letters of dismissal.

R. A. BLACKMON,

Guardian of Springs Baskins, Dec. 10, 1915.

AN OLD-TIME NURSE CURED

Of Catarrh of the Stomach by Peruna

MRS. SELENA TANNER, Athens, Ohio.

This Cure Dates From October 3, 1899.

Oct. 3, 1899	—"Catarrh of the stomach. Was nearly starved. After taking Peruna I have a good appetite."
Sept. 11, 1904	—"I can assure you that I am still a friend of Peruna. My health is still good."
April 23, 1906	—"Yes, I am still a friend of Peruna. Will be as long as I live. I keep it in the house all the time."
Dec. 18, 1907	—"I recommend Peruna so often that they call me the Peruna doctor. Peruna recommends itself when once tried."
Dec. 27, 1908	—"I still tell everybody I can that Peruna is the best medicine in the world."
Aug. 15, 1909	—"Peruna saved my life years ago. I still take it when I have a cold."
Jan. 4, 1910	—"I was threatened with pneumonia. Peruna saved me."
May 17, 1912	—"I am glad to do anything I can for Peruna."
May 6, 1914	—"I have always been a nurse. Peruna has helped me in my work more than all other medicines."
Mar. 22, 1915	—"I have divided my bottle of Peruna with people many times. It always helps."

The above quotations give a vague glimpse of the correspondence we have had with Mrs. Tanner since 1899. Our files, which cover twenty-five years, include many similar correspondents.

WIND--STORM

Don't forget the Farmers' Mutual protects you against loss or damage by wind as well as Fire and Lightning, while other Companies charge extra for wind protection.

D. E. BONEY

YORK, S. C.

NATURE'S WAY...

BANANAS, ORANGES, or anything Nature prepares for food, is SEALED AND PROOFED AGAINST DEADLY GERMS.

In Preparing LUZIANNE

FOR YOUR TABLE We copy NATURE in her work. Human Hand NEVER TOUCHES this delightful Coffee. FROM THE SACK TO YOUR COFFEE POT AT HOME. Save Your LUZIANNE COUPONS For Valuable Gifts.

THE REILY-TAYLOR COMPANY, —NEW ORLEANS, LA.—

WE WANT TO TELL YOU

Now is the time to buy your flour. Export trade is taking quantities at the price now.

Come to see us and get a barrel of our "TABLE TALK" in wood.

BENNETT-TERRY CO.

PURE FOOD STORE.

Bothered by Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Head or Chest Colds?

Try the "Vap-O-Rub" Treatment—Relieves by Inhalation and Absorption. No Stomach Dosing.

No need to disturb your stomach with internal medicines for these troubles. Vick's "Vap-O-Rub" Salve, combines by a special process—Menthol, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Camphor and Pine Tar, so that when applied to the heat of the body, these ingredients are released in the form of vapors.

VICK'S "VAPORUB" SALVE